

LIGHT FROM ALGER

IT MAY BE SOON SHED ON THE SAMPSON-SCHLEY CONTROVERSY.

**Ex-Secretary of War Probably Will
Be an Important Witness Before
the Naval Court of Inquiry.**

GAINED MUCH INFORMATION

**FROM SPIES WHILE AT THE HEAD
OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT**

**Records Have Been Destroyed, but the
General Knows What the
Reports Contained.**

INCREASE OF ARTILLERY

NINE FIELD BATTERIES TO BE ORGANIZED FOR WESTERN POSTS

**Important Retirements from the Navy
Including that of Rear Admiral
Schley To Take Place Soon**

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—It is very likely that Gen. R. A. Alger will be summoned as a witness in the Schley court of inquiry case. While secretary of war he knew of certain information obtained concerning the presence of the Cervera fleet in Santiago harbor. Gen. A. W. Greely, chief signal officer, who could tell about this, is absent in Manila, and his person to tell about it would be the proper person to tell about the findings of the secret-service department. There are no complete reports of the work of the secret-service department in the Spanish war, as many of the written reports and records were destroyed at the

close of the war. This was a necessity as it would not be fair to reveal the source of information obtained by spies and confidential agents. It may be safely assumed that the British consuls stationed at various points in the West Indies were of substantial assistance in giving news of the enemy in the Spanish war. Yet this may be only conjecture and never will be officially told. A court of inquiry could not prove that the shipping and import reports from spies, but not the others, were therefore it would be necessary to have a witness who could be believed by the members of the government at that time. General Alger is thought to be the most satisfactory person to put in the place of the spy. It is understood that he treats of the incident fully in his book.

NINE FIELD BATTERIES.

Order for the Last Increase of Artillery—Request from Chaffee.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Acting Secretary of War Sanger, upon the recommendation of Colonel Charles F. Smith, has directed that the last increase of artillery be organized into nine batteries of field artillery, mostly for Western army posts. Battery 25 goes to Manila. Capt. Charles G. Woodward commanding. These batteries will be formed out of seven old batteries and the newly-enlisted men for H. Adams' company. The chief of the promotion of Maj J. M. K. Davis, artillery, to be lieutenant colonel, Maj. Thos. H. Adams, captain, and Capt. J. M. K. Davis, promotion of the inspector general's department.

In connection with the organization of field artillery, General Chaffee has cable a recommendation that the Fourth Battery, Philippine Islands, be organized as a mountain battery and the acting secretary and chief of artillery, H. Adams, be promoted to major with the modification of dividing the Fourth Battery into two mountain batteries.

These are the equipment for service in the Philippine Islands.

CHANGES IN THE NAVY.

Important Retirements and Promotions to Take Effect Soon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Important retirements and promotions in the United States navy will occur within the next few weeks, as announced at the Navy Department today. The following are the names of the retiring admirals: Rear Admiral Schley, who retires from the active list Oct. 30. Other retirements are those of Captain Farenholt, Sept. 2; Captain Allen, within a few days; Captain Robinson, Sept. 10; and Commodore Forster, Sept. 15. As a result of these retirements forty-five promotions will be made. The promotion of the Rear Admiral Schley will promote 43 captains to the grade of rear admiral, the promotion of Captain Frank Wildes and Henry Glass.

TRADE WITH THE PHILIPPINES.

Increase in Both Imports and Exports.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—A continued in-

tive statement, compiled at the War Department, giving the commerce of the islands for the seven months ending Jan. 31, 1901 and 1900. The total value of merchandise imported during the seven months ending Jan. 31, 1901, was \$17,959,167, as against \$12,674,706 for the same period in 1900, and the merchandise exported was \$12,637,358, as against \$8,205,530 for the 1900 period. This shows an increase of 42 per cent. in the value of imports and 52 per cent. in export values. The value of imports of merchandise from the United States, respectively, during the seven months ended Jan. 31,

supplies, follows: United States, 1901, \$1,493,492; 1900, \$100,010, or 68 per cent increase.

European countries, 1901, \$8,974,183; 1900, \$5,270,765, or 70 per cent. increase; Asia, 1901, \$1,327,582; 1900, \$6,006,222, or 22 per cent. increase; Oceania, 1901, \$197,683; 1900, \$507,701 or 61 per cent. decrease. Exports of merchandise to various countries, respectively, during these seven months periods follow: United States, 1901 \$1,477,611; 1900, \$2,027,245, or 27 per cent. decrease.

European countries, 1901, \$7,983,751; 1900, \$3,201,658; Asia, 1901, \$2,543,410; 1900, \$2,774,460; Oceania, 1901, \$286,806; 1900, \$422,245; other countries, 1901, \$345,782; 1900, \$49,533.

GOODS FROM PORTO RICO.

Amended Regulations for the Imposi

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Commissioner of Internal Revenue Yerkes has issued a amended regulation as to the treatment of goods imported from Porto Rico, in the course of which he calls special attention

to the fact that, as articles of merchandise received from Porto Rico are not now subject to customs duties, the same are entitled to entry in customs bonded warehouses, and that the temporary storage of such articles is for the purpose only of detaining them until the amount of duty or revenue due thereon has been paid. Articles so stored, therefore, will not be entitled to withdrawal in bond for export or for transfer to another district, and no allowance can be made for leakage, shrinkage or breakage of packages in which they are stored, nor will permit be issued for a sample.

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would be the proper person to tell about the findings of the secret-service department. There are no complete reports of the work of the secret-service department in the Spanish war, as many of the written reports and records were destroyed at the close of the war. This was a necessity, as it would not be fair to reveal the source of information obtained by spies and confidential agents. It may be safely assumed that the British consuls stationed at various points in the West Indies were of substantial assistance to the British

the enemy in the Spanish war. Yet this may be only conjectured and never will be officially told. A court of inquiry could properly seek the character and import of reports from spies, but not its source. Therefore it would be necessary to have a witness one who was high in the councils of the government at that time. General Alger is thought to be the most satisfactory person to get this testimony from. It is understood that he treats of the incident fully in his book.

NINE FIELD BATTERIES.

Order for the Last Increase of Artillery—Request from Chaffee.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Acting Secretary of War Sanger, upon the recommendation of the War Department, has ordered the following:

has directed that the last increase of artillery be organized into nine batteries of field artillery, mostly for Western army posts. Battery 25 goes to Manila, Capt. Charles G. Woodward commanding. These batteries will be formed out of the surplus of the 1st and 2d regiments of the 1st and 2d artillery corps. On account of the promotion of Maj. J. M. K. Davis, artillery corps, to lieutenant colonel, Maj. Thomas H. Adams, of the same corps, is detailed to the Philippines to command the same. In connection with the organization of field artillery General Chaffee has cable a recommendation that the Fourth Ba-

CHANGES IN THE NAVY.

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Allen, within a few days; Captain Robinson, Sept. 21; Captain Forsyth, Sept. 23; and Captain Ide, Sept. 27. As a result of these retirements, forty-five promotions to the service will be made. The retirement of Rear Admiral Schley will promote two captains to the grade of rear admiral. There are Captains Frank Wildes and Henry Glass.

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tive statement, compiled at the War Department, giving the commerce of the islands for the seven months ending Jan. 31, 1901 and 1900. The total value of merchandise imported during the seven months ending Jan. 31, 1901, was \$17,599,167, as against \$12,674,705 for the same period in 1900, and the merchandise exported was \$12,637,358, as against \$8,305,530 for the 1900 period. This shows an increase of 42 per cent. in the

values. The value of imports of merchandise from the several countries, respectively, during the seven months ended Jan. 3, 1901, and 1900, exclusive of quartermaster supplies, follows: United States, 1901, \$1,433,000; 1900, \$2,040,010. *— On St. Joe coal, increase*

European countries, 1901, \$8,974,183; 1900, \$5,270,766, or 70 per cent. increase; Asia, 1901, \$7,327,582; 1900, \$6,006,222, or 22 per cent. increase; Oceania, 1901, \$197,683; 1900, \$507,700, or 61 per cent. decrease. Exports of merchandise to various countries, respectively, during these seven months periods follow: United States, 1901, \$1,477,611; 1900, \$2,037,663; European countries, 1901, \$7,983,751; 1900, \$3,201,688; Asia, 1901, \$2,543,410; 1900, \$2,774,466; Oceania, 1901, \$286,805; 1900, \$242,245; other countries, 1901, \$1,000,000; 1900, \$1,000,000.

GOODS FROM PORTO RICO.
Amended Regulations for the Imposition of Revenue Taxes.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Commissioner

of Internal Revenue Yerkes has issued a amended regulation as to the treatment of goods imported from Porto Rico, in the course of which he calls special attention to the fact that, as articles of merchandise received from Porto Rico are not now sub-

ject to customs duties, the same are not entitled to entry in customs bonded warehouses, and that the temporary storage of such articles is for the purpose only of detaining the articles until the internal revenue tax due thereon has been paid. Articles so stored, therefore, will not be entitled to withdrawal on bond for export or for transfer to another district, and no allowance can be made for leakage, shrinkage or other loss occurring in such warehouses. nor will permit be issued for a sample